

acquainted with the traditions of the great service to which they belong. men who know by touch with the people of the United States what sort of purposes they ought to entertain, and what sort of discretion they ought to exercise, in order to use those engines of force as engines to promote the interests of humanity.

"For the interesting and inspiring thing about America is that she asks nothing for herself except what she has a right to ask for humanity itself. We want no nation's property, we wish to question no nation's honor, we wish to stand selfishly in the way of no nation; we want nothing that we cannot get by our own legitimate enterprise, and by the inspiration of our example and standing for these things, it is not pretension on our part to say we are privileged to stand for what every nation would wish to stand for, and speaking for those things which all humanity must desire.

FLAG MOVES AS IT FLIES
FEELS GREAT SPIRIT
OF PEOPLE THEMSELVES

"I never go on the streets of a great city without feeling that somewhere do not occur elsewhere than on the streets with the great spirit of the people themselves, going about their business, attending to the things which concern them, and yet carrying a treasure at their hearts all the while, ready to be stirred, not only as individuals, but as members of a great unit of hearts that constitute a nation.

"And so with every man in arms who serves the nation, he stands and waits to do the things which the nation desires. America sometimes seems, perhaps, to lack the spirit of sacrifice, or rather, I will say, that sometimes those who represent her seem to forget her program. But the people never forget them. It is as startling as it is touching to see how whenever a crisis comes, principle, you touch the hearts of the people of the United States. They listen to your debates of policy, they determine which party they will prefer in power, the power and the force as ordinary men; but their real affection, their real force, their real irresistible momentum is for the ideals which men embody.

STANDS ON YACHT'S BRIDGE
TO REVIEW GREAT FLEET

The President boarded his yacht for the review at 2 o'clock. A half hour was spent in receiving official visits from officers of the fleet, and then the Mayflower got under way. The President, with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary Lane, Secretary Redfield and Acting Mayor McAneny, stood on the yacht's bridge.

The fleet stretched ahead up the river for four miles, each ship dressed with pennants and ensigns. The crews in blue sea uniforms, the officers in gold lace, manning the rails.

Overhead were dark clouds and a gray mist blew over the river, harmonizing with the gray of the battleships, but so thick at times that the furthestmost ships of the line scarcely could be distinguished from the Mayflower's starting point. Her course took her between the line of battleships and destroyers around the end of the fleet and back between the battleships and the Manhattan shore.

As the yacht, conveyed by four destroyers, reached the flagship Wyoming, first in line, the President's salute of twenty-one guns boomed forth. Each battleship as the Mayflower passed then rendered a similar salute. President Wilson kept up a constant stream of questions to those about him. He asked about the armament and crew of each ship, and often expressed his pleasure.

PRESIDENT'S HEAD BARE AS NATIONAL ANTHEM IS PLAYED

The frequent playing of the national anthem kept the President's head bare during most of the review. Despite the mist, he refused to keep his hat on. "I have too much respect for the fleet and the anthem," he remarked.

The President remained aboard the yacht after she again had cast anchor, and at 7:30 was taken to the flagship Wyoming, where he was a dinner guest of Admiral Fletcher and officers of the fleet. The President did not speak there.

The day's program ended with a race under the glare of searchlights, among the battleships' boat crews, and the water pageant, consisting of a parade of ships' launches humorously or historically decorated.

To-morrow the ships swing out to sea for a naval war game along the Atlantic Coast. The President again will review them from the Mayflower as they steam down the harbor.

The President had planned to deliver an address at the dinner, but changed his mind. The function was attended by Secretary Daniels, Secretary Lane, Secretary Redfield, Acting Mayor McAneny, and the ranking officers of the fleet. There were no speeches.

CONCLUDES LONG DAY
BY WATCHING BOAT RACES

The President concluded his long day by watching the boat races from the deck of the Wyoming, and a joyful celebration among the Wyoming crew when that battleship won the race. Soon afterward the President returned to the Mayflower for the night.

Mrs. Daniels, wife of the secretary, gave a dinner to-night aboard the

WHAT WARRING NATIONS CLAIM IN THEIR OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

French.

PARIS, May 17.—The French War Office to-day issued the following: "In the region of Het Sas, we have continued to make progress. Yesterday evening we occupied a house strongly defended by the enemy, and on the east bank of the canal we took possession of the first German line, making in the same time 145 prisoners and capturing four machine guns. A counter-attack on part of the enemy was a complete failure.

"Nothing new to the north of Arras, where it is again raining, with the exception of an extremely violent artillery duel in the region of Lorette, and the sanguinary checking in this same vicinity of four counterattacks on the part of the Germans, who suffered heavy losses.

"On the rest of the front nothing has been reported.

"On the Oise, at a point near Bailly, the Germans, undoubtedly in an effort to influence our sharpshooters, displayed in front of our lines a Turkish flag, a green background with the crescent. Our African troops responded to this provocation at once by rifle fire, which brought this flag to the ground. A sharpshooter subsequently went out and brought the flag back to our lines.

"In Belgium the enemy, threatened by our successful attacks of the preceding days with a complete envelopment, evacuated last night the positions which he had occupied west of the Yser Canal. We have maintained all our gains on the east bank.

"North of La Bassée the British troops, who were strongly counter-attacked during the night of Sunday-Monday, are victoriously continuing the fighting. To-day they carried several German trenches, and inflicted heavy losses.

"One contingent of several hundred Germans, caught between the fire of the British marine guns and that of their own artillery, was almost entirely exterminated. Our allies have taken 1,000 prisoners and some machine guns.

"North of Arras a thick mist has prevailed all day, preventing important actions. Nevertheless, the struggle continues actively, on the slopes of the Lorette especially. There we have repulsed all German counterattacks.

"At Villers-aux-Bois, near Berry-aux-Bac, the enemy attacked our trenches unsuccessfully. The number of unaccounted prisoners taken by us on Sunday in the affair at Villers-sur-Tourbe was 350, besides fifty wounded.

"This morning at break of day we carried out an attack in the Ally wood, occupying several German works; we also took three machine guns and 250 prisoners.

"In the outskirts of the forest of Le Pretre two German battalions made three attempts to sortie from their trenches, but our fire held them up short."

The official communication issued by the French War Office to-night announces the capture by the British troops of several additional German trenches to the north of La Bassée, together with 1,000 prisoners.

In an engagement at Villers-sur-Tourbe the French took 400 prisoners.

Dolphin, which was attended by Miss Margaret Wilson and other members of the President's personal party, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. George McAneny, wife of the acting Mayor; Mrs. Fletcher, wife of the admiral; Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, Mrs. D. P. Houston, and Mrs. W. C. Redfield, wives respectively of the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture and Commerce.

The fleet reviewed by the President was the most powerful array of fighting ships ever assembled in an American port. Stretching away for four miles in a double line of solemn gray were sixty-four vessels of all, including battleships, destroyers, submarines and auxiliary craft. This fleet represented the nation's bulwark in case of war.

President Wilson reached shore from the Mayflower at 10:15 o'clock. The automobile in which he rode to the reviewing stand was escorted by more than 100 mounted police. Thousands who lined the sidewalks roared a noisy welcome as the President passed.

The Presidential party traveled at a brisk pace through the street, trailed by three automobiles of secret service men, and a detachment of detectives and police headquarters. Along the way were many more detectives, stationed even on the tops of houses, so they might better observe the throngs. The secret service guard also was unusually heavy.

THIRING SETS UP CHIEF
AS PRESIDENT APPEARS

When the President reached the reviewing stand he found the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, drawn up in salute. As the head of the column of mounted police dashed into the square before the stand, the throng for blocks set up a cheer that did not end until after the President had taken his place.

A few minutes after the President had reached the stand, the head of the parade line came into view. A battalion of mounted police preceded the marchers. Next came the Marine Corps' Band, then the marines themselves, clad in dark blue jackets with light blue trousers, and then the regiments of sailors. As each detachment passed, the President was saluted. Through the ranks the President walked, with his hand on the spectacle, serious of face except when the passing of the mascots from the various battleships drew ripples of laughter from the crowd.

"Fine! Wonderful!" A great set of cheers came from the President's box as the blue line tramped past. Once his face became very grave, however, when the sailors from the Florida and Utah marched by, holding a banner on which was written "Vera Cruz April 21-22, 1914."

The line was not long in passing the stand. When the last detachment had passed, the President, accompanied by Acting Mayor McAneny, Admiral Butler, representing the citizens' committee, naval officers and members of the committee, left to attend the luncheon at the Hotel Biltmore.

SMILES HIS APPRECIATION
AT GREETING OF CROWDS

As the President rode from the reviewing stand to the hotel the throngs gave him another ovation. The President stood in his automobile, hat in hand, and smiled his appreciation. A fifty-seventh Street.

era, and in an attack at the Ally wood carried several German works and captured 250 prisoners."

German.

BERLIN, May 17 (by wireless).—German army headquarters to-day gave out this report:

"In the western war theater: "North of Ypres and to the west of the canal, near Steenstraat and Het Sas, the Germans yesterday gave up their advanced positions, and, to avoid losses from the strong artillery fire of the enemy, they drew back their smaller forces to the main positions on the eastern bank of the canal.

"South of Neuve Chapelle the British still hold parts of the front trench line, making in the fighting continues north of Arras. Near Ablain and Neuville French attacks yesterday were repulsed with very heavy losses for the enemy.

"German airships have successfully attacked the seaports of Dover and Calais.

"In the eastern war theater: "On the Dvubso River, near Eljargola and Czekielzki, and south of the Niemen River, near Miliampol and Ludinow, attacks by the enemy were repulsed. Among the Russian prisoners taken near Shavli, in Courland, were a number of recruits of the class of 1916, who had only been in training for three weeks.

"In the southeastern war theater: "The German advance between the Pilica River and the upper Vistula, and along the front from Sambor to Stry and Stanislaw, continue. The River San has been crossed at several places, near Jarislau and to the northward. There is fighting going on around Przemysl."

Austrian.

VIENNA, May 17 (via London).—A further Austrian advance in Galicia is announced in an official statement issued here to-day. The Austrians have captured Drohobycz, in Central Galicia, about forty miles southwest of Lemberg. The statement follows:

"North of the last fort-nights' obstinate fighting, yesterday passed generally without material events along the entire front. Our armies gained further ground.

"Austrian columns advanced toward the upper Dniester and occupied Drohobycz, capturing 500 men and eight machine guns."

Russian.

PETROGRAD, May 18 (via London, May 18, delayed in transmission).—To-day's official communication said:

"While the region east of the Rivers Windau and Dubysa is now free of the enemy, the Germans who attempted several days ago to assume the offensive at Shavli were repulsed Friday with heavy loss.

"On the west Niemen Saturday the Russians gained a series of successes.

"On Friday and Saturday fighting began on the San in the region of Lezakhow and Jarislau.

"On the River Pruth Friday the Russians continued their successes, reaching several points on the railroad between Delatyn and Kolomey."

wall of blue coats had difficulty in holding in check the men and women who sought to reach him and shake his hand.

As the President entered the hotel he was given another round of cheers. There were about 500 guests at the luncheon. At the table with the President were Secretary Daniels, Secretary Redfield, Admiral Fletcher, Major-General Wood, Major-General Barnett, Rear Admiral Cusher, Rear Admiral Benson, Joseph H. Choate, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. P. Protestant, Bishop of New York, Mr. McAneny and Secretary Tumulty. Mr. McAneny was toastmaster.

Two women, suffragists, eluded the heavy guard stationed in the hotel, reached the floor where the President was at luncheon, and managed to see Secretary Tumulty and gave him a letter to be delivered to the President. Mr. Tumulty told the women they were impudent and would receive no answer to the letter.

The letter was written on stationery of the national executive committee of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, and appealed to the President to "powerful aid to remove the political disabilities of women."

SUFFRAGISTS DETERMINED TO SEE THE PRESIDENT

The women went to the lobby of the hotel and waited there. They told newspaper reporters it would be useless for the President to attempt to elude them.

"If necessary, we'll hire a tug and go out to the Mayflower to see him," one of them said.

Later they made their way back to an ante-room adjoining the room where the luncheon was held. When the President stepped out they confronted him, exclaiming:

"Votes for women! Votes for women! Mr. President, we have a message for you."

They got no further in their appeal. Four Secret Service men seized them and quickly took them away. The President smiled.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, vice-president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, in a statement issued later declared the national association had no sympathy with the act of the two women suffragists who caused a scene by trying to reach President Wilson in the hotel where he was guest of honor at luncheon.

ADDICKS SPENDS DAY IN JAIL

Later Paroled Until To-Day, When He Expects to Furnish \$18,000 Bail.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NEW YORK, May 17.—J. Edward Addicks, former United States Senator from Delaware, known as "Gas Addicks," from his connection with the Ray State Gas Company, spent Sunday in Ludlow Street Jail in default of \$18,000 bail. He was paroled to-day in the custody of a deputy sheriff until to-morrow, when he is expected to furnish the bail.

Addicks owes Hiram M. Burton about \$18,000 on a promissory note judgment. He has been in contempt of court for some time for not appearing for examination in supplementary proceedings. He was arrested on Saturday night at a late hour in a house near the Y. M. C. A. Building in West Fifty-seventh Street.

BRITISH CAPTURE GERMAN TRENCHES ON TWO-MILE FRONT

(Continued from First Page.)

to prevent mob attacks. The Vatican also is guarded.

Baron von Macchio to-day formally asked Baron Sonnino to confirm her reported agreement between Italy and the allies. Baron Sonnino's reply has been delayed, owing to the Cabinet council.

Italy will not recall her ambassadors in Vienna and Berlin before Prince von Buelow last evening, and lasted ask for their passports.

The Pope, who is determined to avoid complications, has provisionally consented to allow the German Abbott Stotzingen, primate of the Benedictine Order, and the Kaiser's intimate friend to seek refuge in the Vatican. When war is declared, Abbott Stotzingen and other Austro-German heads of religious orders, including the general of the Jesuits, will be asked to leave Rome unless the government consents to their internment at the Vatican.

The King to-day visited the barracks and inspected the troops. He was enthusiastically received and cheered everywhere. When emerging from the Celis Military Hospital, the King was greatly moved when many women cried that they were willing to sacrifice their children in Italy's cause.

A demonstration such as Rome has not seen since the days of the revolution broke out in 1848, and lasted throughout the night. Contrary to former practices, there was no effort by the police or military to stop the popular demonstration, and the crowds surged through the city acting very much as though war had been declared already and victory won.

VON BUELOW HOLDS TRUMP CARD IN RESERVE

By Dr. E. J. Dillon.
ROME, May 17.—How tenacious and resourceful the Germans are may be gathered from these two interesting details for the accuracy of which I can vouch.

At the last moment, when hope was fast vanishing, Prince von Buelow had a trump card in the shape of further concessions to Italy. This fact was intimated to-day in the principal German official organ. Austria's refusal to transfer to Italy the promised territorial concessions has, this paper alleges, been one of the principal obstacles to an accord, but now it goes on to say this hindrance can be removed, and Austria who is generous and considerate, will drop the provinces as soon as Italy signs the compact.

The other disclosure is equally instructive. It appears that Prince von Buelow had undertaken, if Signor Giolitti returned to power, to make a much more liberal offer to him than he had made to Baron Sonnino in order to justify the oppositional attitude of the dictator and restore his prestige. This hope, of course, is now dead.

The German scheme and Signor Giolitti's part in it, as soon as it becomes known, give coup de grace to the Italian ex-dictator.

The official green book will be issued containing a narrative of the negotiations.

German Navy Toll Is 1,556 Lives

Killed in Connection With Sinking 460,628 Tons of British Shipping.

LONDON, May 17.—Thomas J. MacNamara, parliamentary secretary of the admiralty, announced in the House of Commons to-day that 460,628 tons of British shipping, other than warships, had been sunk or captured by the German navy since the war began.

Mr. MacNamara added:

"The number of persons of all nationalities killed in connection with these sinkings is approximately 1,556.

"The tonnage of German Shipping, not warships, sunk or captured by the British navy to May 15, is 314,465. So far as known, not one German or neutral subject has been killed in connection therewith."

EARLY ANSWER TO NOTE EXPECTED FROM BERLIN

(Continued from First Page.)

not be surprising, according to well-informed opinion, to-night.

As for questions raised in the American note which Germany is understood to be willing to arbitrate, officials here say the American government will not be satisfied with less than an acceptance of the principles of humanity and legality set forth in its note.

FEW PAPERS IN BERLIN COMMENT ON NOTE

BERLIN, May 17 (via London).—The American note to Germany has not been given out officially. The afternoon papers, however, print the version of the document as telegraphed by the Havas Agency. Most of them refrain from comment. The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"The German government certainly will not delay long with the answer requested, and probably will reply that in occupying itself with its 'sacred duties,' it is not to be disturbed from any side.

"That the American government should consider the Lusitania as a harmless packet boat, without taking notice of the fact that it was really an auxiliary cruiser and an ammunition steamer of the British navy, appears to us scarcely believable. But

CELESTINS VICHY

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water

For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.



the German answer to Washington will make it comprehensible to Mr. Wilson, in language as polite as it will be clear that we must conduct the war as we are conducting it, and can conduct it with a clear conscience."

The Tagliche Rundschau, commenting on reports that the Lusitania incident has caused a "growing insight" in America, says:

"This insight probably will lead to the discovery that England really is the guilty party, because it took ammunition on board a passenger steamer in contravention of the American laws."

After quoting the statute, which it argues covers this point, the Tagliche Rundschau concludes:

"According to the American laws, the captain of the Lusitania ought to go to prison."

A confidential note to the editors of the newspapers, which reached them too late, says that nothing regarding the American note may be printed for the time being.

LOUISIANA INDORSES POLICY OF PRESIDENT

BATON ROUGE, La., May 17.—A resolution indorsing the policy of President Wilson as outlined in his note to Germany and pledging the support of Louisiana in any action he may take further in the negotiations, was adopted here to-day by the State Senate.

The Legislature convened to-day for thirty days' special session. Governor Hall's call embraced thirty-three subjects for consideration, and in his message delivered to-day he laid stress on what he termed the need for certain antitrust legislation, and a Constitutional Convention to be held this year.

TRANSYLVANIA HAS CONVOY

Escorted Through Submarine War Zone by Ships of British Navy.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
GLASGOW, May 17.—Unlike the Lusitania, the Cunard liner Transylvania, which arrived at this port early this morning, was convoyed through the submarine war zone by ships of the British navy.

Passengers of the Transylvania say that when they were nearing the British coast the periscope of a submarine was observed in the ship's wake. The liner zigzagged, and the submarine disappeared.

The Transylvania came to Glasgow instead of Liverpool, and took the route north of Ireland in order to escape the submarines that were believed to be laying for her on the southern route. Her 500 passengers, twenty-eight of whom were Americans, have been sent to their destination by rail. Most of them will arrive in London at 6 A. M. to-morrow.

MADALENA RELEASED

Previous Good Character Helps When He Is Charged With Murder.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Frank Madalena, of Steubenville, O., was released on his own recognizance to-day after a jury before which he was tried on a charge of murder had disagreed. Accompanied by his wife and son, he immediately started for his home town, where he abandoned a prosperous business last February to come here to face the murder charge.

Madalena was accused of killing Joseph Papa here five years ago.

Letters from prominent citizens of Steubenville, attesting to Madalena's good character there, helped Judge Charles C. Nott to grant the request for his release to-day.

Date Set to Hear Frank's Petition

Georgia Prison Commission to Consider Commutation on May 31.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 17.—The hearing on Leo M. Frank's petition asking that the sentence of death pronounced on him for the murder of Mary Phagan be commuted to life imprisonment, was set to-day by the Georgia Prison Commission for Monday, May 31.

Three thousand letters, many of them signed by men of the highest prominence in various parts of the United States, asking that Frank's sentence be commuted, were received to-day by Governor Slaton. The total number of letters of similar import received by the Governor is estimated at 75,000. Prominent men who have intervened for Frank by letter during the last few days are: Myron T. Herrick, formerly Governor of Ohio, and until recently ambassador to France; Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, former Senator and later Secretary of State; Francis I. Walsh, chairman of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission; E. I. Delano, member of the Federal Reserve Board; Senators Borah, of Idaho; Thomas, of Colorado; Newlands, of Nevada; Reed, of Missouri; and Governors Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania; Ferris, of Michigan; Hall, of Louisiana, and Mayor Rolph, of San Francisco.

Southerners Appointed.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Dr. Lucius P. Brown, State food and drug commissioner for Tennessee, was appointed director of the bureau of food inspection to-day in the New York Department of Health. It was said he would resign his post in the South and take up his new duties immediately.

In Every Musical Home



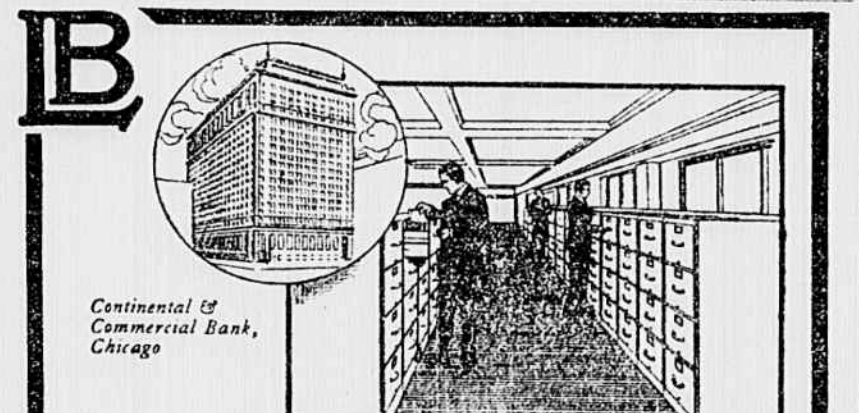
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makes it the choice of the musical world. No other instrument, at anywhere near the price, approaches it in satisfaction-giving qualities. Call and see the new models now on exhibition and ask about our convenient payment plan.

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Write for particulars today.

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All Eggs are Alike Until Opened

You cannot learn the truth about an egg until you look inside the shell—and you have got to look inside the shell of a skeleton coat to learn how good a skeleton coat it is.

Let us impress upon you right here that it takes something more than the omission of the lining to make a perfect skeleton coat—and that goes for O. H. Berry & Company and Anybody Else & Company.

Truth of the matter is, the more one takes out of a garment, the more one must put in, because a lining covers a multitude of small sins which have got to be eradicated in a skeleton product.

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You will notice that all the outlet seams are silk piped—the hand-sewn belted pockets are silk trimmed—and up in the shoulders where your responsibility lies, there's a featherweight satine de Chine or a fine fancy stripe silk.

But it is the way it is done that counts—the fine, irreproachable touch which makes a Berry skeleton garment as perfect on the inside as it is on the outside—an artistic production, whether you look at it from the orchestra, or examine it more closely behind the scenes.

\$18, \$20, \$25, \$30 the Suit

O. H. Berry & Co.

Caught 51 Rats One Week

Twelve one day in one trap (re-sets itself). Catches daily, always clean; lasts for years; 22 inches high; made of galvanized iron; can't get out of order; weighs 9 pounds. When rats and mice pass device they die. Cheese is used, doing away with poisons. One sent prepaid on receipt of \$2. Mouse Trap, 10 inches high, \$1. Money back if not satisfied.

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